

REARS BUFFALOES.

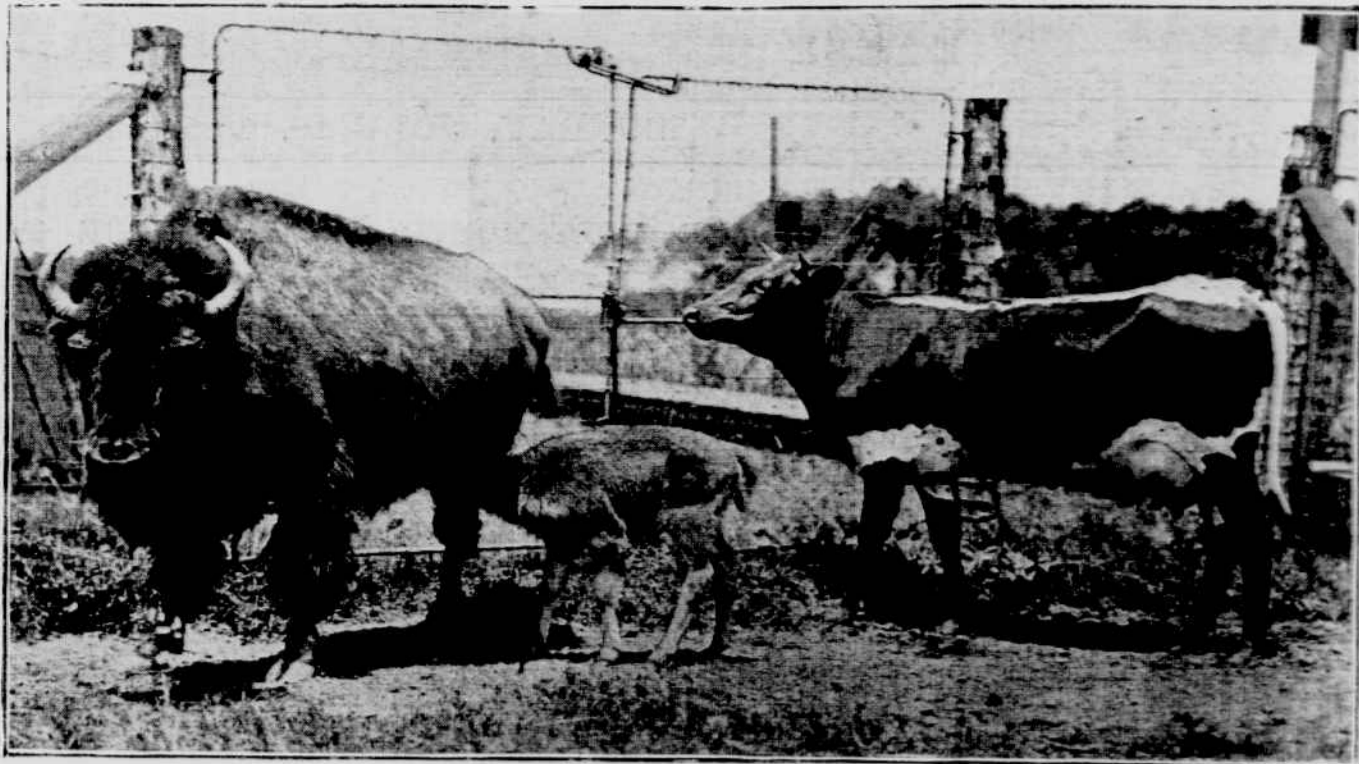
Mr. Cardeza Hopes to Prevent Extinction of These Animals.

A fuzzy little buffalo just born at Montebello, the estate of Thomas D. M. Cardeza, of Philadelphia, is the first of a herd that the owner hopes to have. Mr. Cardeza has at present five buffaloes at Montebello, as well as a herd of elk. Three of the five have been bred on the estate. By adding more buffaloes to the herd he is able to purchase them, and by increasing the number by breeding Mr. Cardeza firmly believes that in time he will have a fine collection of these oldtime monarchs of the plains. He has also invited other wealthy men who are interested in the preservation of the buffalo to follow his example.

According to Samuel J. Sleith, the warden of Montebello, the task of raising buffalo is not an easy one. They have a wildness peculiarly their own, and, remembering possibly their wrongs at the hands of the Americans, they refuse to be cajoled into any pretence at friendship.

"A dog," said Mr. Sleith, in recounting his experiences, "will be friendly with any one. A cow will eat out of any hand that feeds it regularly. A horse knows his master a mile away. But the buffalo fights shy of every one who approaches it, and no amount of effort will induce these animals to recognize us as their friends. No matter how many times we coax them with hay and fuss over them to gain their confidence, they remain the same wild, shy creatures, and to venture near them is dangerous at any time."

"We have tried to win the mother through the baby, giving it dainties and coaxing it to be friendly and trustful. But we have always to make our overtures from the other side of a fence, for the mother will turn ugly at the least



RAISING A BABY BUFFALO IN CAPTIVITY.

into that State and building a large stockade. No one could imagine what he intended doing with it, and the mystery was increased when a neighbor peeped over the fence and saw a buffalo in the stockade. A few days later Cardeza appeared, went into the stockade, and shot the buffalo, which he had purchased a short

BATHE IN CAGES.

How Paris Poor Escape Heat in Huge Sieves Afloat in Seine.

Paris, July 12.

For the working population of Paris summer begins only when the "grenouillères" open. How many foreigners know the term, know it, that is, not in the dictionary sense of "marsh" or "frog pond," but in the significance it has for Parisians? Grenouillère is the slangy appellation of the floating baths in the Seine. Possibly many visitors have never even noticed them. They emerge from oblivion with the advent of hot weather, when most people are leaving the capital, and disappear again, like the swallows, at the first hint of approaching winter. From October to mid-May they hibernate. During this period the sole indication of their existence is a series of arklie structures, exceedingly long and phenomenally narrow, moored to the banks of the river at intervals within the city limits.

About the middle of May these odd looking edifices reawaken to life. They decrease in length and increase in width; jut out arrogantly into the Seine instead of lying unobtrusively inshore; are made inviting with bright hued paint and cheerful with bunting. This, not the calendar, tells the artisan class of Paris that summer is at hand, that the season when a bath may be taken has arrived. The rumor spreads: "The grenouillères are open!" Thenceforward until Sep-

tember, particularly in the dog days, these establishments do a flourishing business, are crowded like a popular circus at certain hours, and echo with merry cries all day long. In short, a visit to a grenouillère is the Paris workman's equivalent of an afternoon at Brighton Beach.

Nothing could be simpler than the organization of these river baths. Broadly speaking, they consist of two long pontoons, measuring from sixty to one hundred yards in length and some seven yards in width, and two shorter ones of the same width, but about twenty yards in length. The first form the sides, the second the ends of the baths. By means of stout beams and moorings the longer pontoons are anchored in the river parallel to the bank, opposite each other, and separated by an interval of water measuring, say, twenty yards in width, that being the length of the short pontoons, which are fitted into the separating interval at the ends of the long ones.

The whole thus forms a sort of frame or platform around a swimming pool of varying dimensions, according to the length of the pontoons. Around this floating parallelogram is built a superstructure of small cabins, in two tiers, for the bathers. The bottom of the bath is a movable oak floor that is forced down to the requisite depth by means of a system of cogged slides and toothed wheels. Generally speaking, this floor slopes from a depth of about two feet to some six or seven yards at the deepest end. To protect the swimmers from the possibility of diving



WHERE DOGS GET WASHED IN PARIS.

attempt at familiarity at close quarters. The bulls are worse than the cow buffaloes and are not only antagonistic to us, but to each other. When not feeding they fill in the time glaring at each other from opposite sides of the wire fence, and could they get loose there would probably be a bullfight that it would be worth good money to see. The domestic cow that you see in the inclosure with the mother buffalo lives a perfectly peaceful life. None of the buffaloes attempt to interfere with her. She is the only thing that the baby buffalo has made friends with. They will gambol together like a pair of kittens. But just as soon as one of us comes in sight the baby leaves the cow and goes on a dead run for its mother, hiding on the further side of her broad flanks, while she glowers threateningly at the intruder.

"We have great hopes of raising this baby buffalo, and are treasuring our experiences with him so as to know how best to deal with the others when Montebello has become a regular buffalo stock farm. Their food is not expensive in the summer, because they live entirely upon grass and clover, but in the winter each eats as much hay and cracked corn as would satisfy three ordinary cows. The parents of the herd were purchased out West."

The experiment with the buffalo at Montebello has attracted the attention of the authorities at Washington, and Mr. Cardeza has received letters thanking him for his efforts to perpetuate the species. It is estimated that were his experiment to be duplicated in a hundred separate stock farms in different parts of the country there would be no more danger of the American buffalo becoming extinct.

Mr. Cardeza owns a twenty thousand acre game preserve in Hungary, and, with his mother, who is an enthusiastic sportswoman, is at present shooting there. The two are in the habit of cutting loose from civilization and burying themselves for months at a time in the woods, to emerge finally with a splendid showing of trophies of the chase.

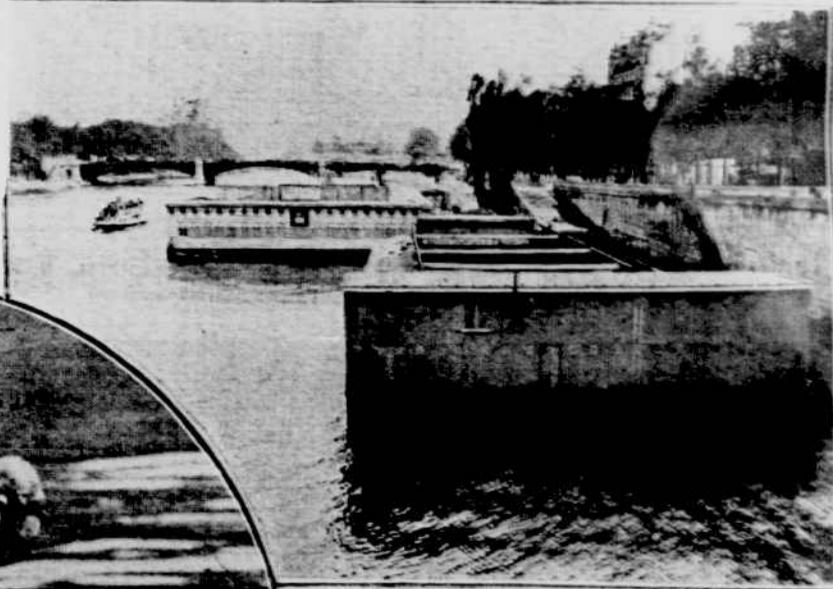
It was not many years ago that Cardeza puzzled the natives of New-Jersey by going

time previously from a zoological society for \$800.

It was afterward learned that this elaborate and costly programme was carried out to win a wager which Cardeza made with a friend. He had bet a large sum that he could shoot buffalo in New-Jersey, and he did.



GIVING A DOG HIS DIP IN A PARIS BATH.



THE FLOATING BATHS OF PARIS.

underneath the pontoons and being carried down stream, the bath is completely inclosed with a strong net of galvanized wire that stretches from the platform to the wooden bottom of the bath along the sides and ends.

With unimportant variations all the grenouillères are constructed in this way. In the winter the floor is raised and taken to pieces, and the pontoons disconnected and ranged in a long row against the quay, both to keep them out of the way and to guard against the spring freshets. During the bathing season communication between bathhouses and the river bank is provided by a drawbridge, which is lifted at night to protect the grenouillères from the visits of nocturnal marauders. Plants or shrubs in bright colored tubs ranged on both sides of the drawbridge give an attractive appearance to the entrance. Some of them, moreover, are prettily situated. The women's swimming bath, for example, near the Pont de